

CITY MAY BUILD WOODEN WHARVES Finance Committee Goes Back to Old Proposition. WILL BE FOUGHT BEFORE COUNCIL Advocates of Plan Claim It Will Provide Satisfactory Terminal for Twenty Years—City Engineer to Draw Plans. Based on \$25,000 Cost.

Two years and a half of debate has completed the circle. The Council Committee on Finance last night recommended an appropriation of \$25,000 to erect a wooden pile wharf along the lines proposed by City Engineer Bolling more than two years ago, soon after the water front property was acquired by the city. The action was not taken until after various alternate propositions had been voted down, and Mr. Richards, who championed a cheaper form of wharf, gave notice that he would fight the appropriation in the Council.

About three years ago, for the purpose of erecting wharves and improving its harbor facilities, the city acquired by condemnation a large tract of land fronting on the river 690 feet from the mouth of Gillie's Creek to Nicholson Street, and extending back to old Lester Street. Across this tract a new Lester Street is now being constructed, giving a direct and through driveway to Fulton above high water.

Property Sale.

Since then the city has done absolutely nothing to improve its water front property. Committee have recommended the Chamber of Commerce has urged action times without number, but the river has rolled on without public terminal. The only real action taken was an appropriation of \$6,000 some months ago to remove a rock ledge in the river, which it was believed would interfere with the use of the proposed wharf by very large vessels. No contractor has yet been found to undertake that work, and the money is still in the treasury.

More than two years ago the City Engineer's office drew plans for a bulkhead pier wharf, which would not only give wharfage facilities for a number of ships up to eighteen-foot draft, the present government channel, but would also straighten the harbor line and make the scour of the river keep it washed. Plans about such constant dredging as has been necessary in the past. Bids were secured, the lowest proposal on Mr. Bolling's plans being \$24,500. Then some members of the Council got ambitious; those plans were rejected and others made for a wharf of concrete construction. The cost was, of course, much larger, and the appropriation for that purpose failed in the Council.

Last month President R. Lee Peters, a member of the James River Improvement Committee, revived the almost dead issue by introducing a resolution stipulating \$25,000 for a wooden pile wharf along lines to be drawn by the City Engineer.

Last Night of Mr. Richards, of the Finance Committee, came forward with a much cheaper substitute. He had a plan and bid for erecting a fourteen-foot wharf, following the present shore line at \$21.50 per linear foot, making the cost approximately \$15,000. Objection was raised that since this wharf followed the shore line instead of running out to deep water, an enormous amount of dredging would be necessary before it could be used, and after much debate it was rejected, and the Peters resolution recommended for adoption.

Mr. Bolling, who was present, explained his plans in detail, showing how the wharf was faced with sheet-piling to give the desired scour; how it was anchored and tied permanently in place, and how in later years, if it is desired, the piles can be cut off below the low water line and a concrete superstructure reared of an almost indestructible character. The patron, Mr. Peters, and Chairman Rogers, of the James River Improvement Committee, spoke earnestly for action. The plan, they said, was feasible, and had been approved by outside engineers; it would give a strong and satisfactory wharf for twenty years, and the time had come when the city should either build the wharves or dispose of the water front property to private corporations, now control the river traffic through owning the only available wharves. Several members of the James River Improvement Committee pledged their earnest efforts to secure immediate action by the Council, so that the new wharf may be under way during open autumn weather.

TO PROTECT PANAMA CANAL

Tenth Infantry Has Been Ordered to Washington, D. C., September 21.—For military purposes President Taft has placed the Tenth Infantry in the eastern division of the United States, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y. The Tenth Infantry already has been ordered to Panama, and before the canal is completed an entire brigade will be stationed on the zone for the protection of the waterway.

TILLMAN A CANDIDATE

Makes Announcement That He Will Make Race to Succeed Himself. Columbia, S. C., September 21.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman's announcement that he was a candidate to succeed himself was made public here tonight, refuting recent stories that he might refuse to run again because of failing health.

Senator Tillman probably will be opposed by former Congressman W. J. Talbert, of this city.

CLARK GUEST OF HONOR He Is Introduced as Next President of United States. Knoxville, Tenn., September 21.—Speaker Champ Clark was the honor guest at the Appalachian Exposition to-day, and was given a hearty welcome by the assembled thousands. He was introduced by United States Senator Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, as "the next nominee of the Democratic party for the presidency and the next President of the United States."

Speaker Clark discussed the richness of the Appalachians, and then the policy of holding the exposition at present, he predicted that this nation in the year 2,000 would number two billions of people and its total wealth would be three trillion dollars. He spoke in favor of a universal peace doctrine, but denounced the policy of holding the exposition, and expressed the hope that Filipinos never would be considered American citizens. He believed, he said, in maintaining the Monroe doctrine at all times. Discussing present-day corruption in politics, he said it was his belief that the country now was toward purification.

During a reception tendered the speaker to-night in exposition pavilion Speaker Clark said he hoped that the Democrats were never closer to one another, while the Republican party is divided into itself and shows signs of disintegration. He freely predicted that Democratic success in 1912 already was assured.

STRIKE IS FAILURE Stern Hand of Premier Puts End to Trouble. Madrid, September 21.—The general strike which began this morning appears up to the present to be even a greater failure than the authorities claimed it would be. Only a few workmen have gone out in Madrid, and such dispatches as have been received from the provinces show that not only have no new strikes broken out, but that many of those which were in operation yesterday have been stopped by the men's leaders.

It is announced that the royal family will return to San Sebastian on Monday.

The manner in which Premier Canalejas has handled an exceedingly difficult situation has greatly impressed the people throughout the peninsula. The Premier is considered to have dealt a severe blow to the trouble-making revolutionary and anarchistic element with a minimum of bloodshed, thereby strengthening the position of the government at home and abroad.

Conditions in the capital to-day were practically normal. A few unsuccessful attempts were made to persuade men engaged in construction work to quit, but the police interfered and dispersed the agitators without difficulty. The chauffeurs' strike, which had joined the strike, and Premier Canalejas promptly arrested the president of the union and dissolved the organization.

MAY BLOCK MEYER'S PLAN Those Opposed to Closing Southern Yards Preparing to Fight. Washington, D. C., September 21.—A movement is afoot to block the plan of Secretary Meyer to build a new navy yard at the mouth of the Potomac river, which would not only give wharfage facilities for a number of ships up to eighteen-foot draft, the present government channel, but would also straighten the harbor line and make the scour of the river keep it washed. Plans about such constant dredging as has been necessary in the past. Bids were secured, the lowest proposal on Mr. Bolling's plans being \$24,500. Then some members of the Council got ambitious; those plans were rejected and others made for a wharf of concrete construction. The cost was, of course, much larger, and the appropriation for that purpose failed in the Council.

Last month President R. Lee Peters, a member of the James River Improvement Committee, revived the almost dead issue by introducing a resolution stipulating \$25,000 for a wooden pile wharf along lines to be drawn by the City Engineer.

Last Night of Mr. Richards, of the Finance Committee, came forward with a much cheaper substitute. He had a plan and bid for erecting a fourteen-foot wharf, following the present shore line at \$21.50 per linear foot, making the cost approximately \$15,000. Objection was raised that since this wharf followed the shore line instead of running out to deep water, an enormous amount of dredging would be necessary before it could be used, and after much debate it was rejected, and the Peters resolution recommended for adoption.

Mr. Bolling, who was present, explained his plans in detail, showing how the wharf was faced with sheet-piling to give the desired scour; how it was anchored and tied permanently in place, and how in later years, if it is desired, the piles can be cut off below the low water line and a concrete superstructure reared of an almost indestructible character. The patron, Mr. Peters, and Chairman Rogers, of the James River Improvement Committee, spoke earnestly for action. The plan, they said, was feasible, and had been approved by outside engineers; it would give a strong and satisfactory wharf for twenty years, and the time had come when the city should either build the wharves or dispose of the water front property to private corporations, now control the river traffic through owning the only available wharves. Several members of the James River Improvement Committee pledged their earnest efforts to secure immediate action by the Council, so that the new wharf may be under way during open autumn weather.

"PAT" CROWE BLACKSLIDES Former Kidnapper, Later an Evangelist, Hit by Automobile. Chicago, September 21.—"Pat" Crowe, sometime kidnapper, sometime preacher of the gospel, last night attacked a woman in Wall Street, and was killed because the woman resented his attempt to flirt.

The lodge refused to give the Rebekahs a license, and the lodge placed its official objection to the operation and maintenance of a national subscription. At Wednesday's session the lodge authorized various jurisdictions to operate such subscription if they saw fit to do so.

The lodge refused to give the Rebekahs a license, and the lodge placed its official objection to the operation and maintenance of a national subscription. At Wednesday's session the lodge authorized various jurisdictions to operate such subscription if they saw fit to do so.

The lodge refused to give the Rebekahs a license, and the lodge placed its official objection to the operation and maintenance of a national subscription. At Wednesday's session the lodge authorized various jurisdictions to operate such subscription if they saw fit to do so.

INJURIES EXTENSIVE Liner Olympic Has Great Hole Below the Water Line. Southampton, September 21.—Divers who were engaged to-day in making the hole below the water line in the liner Olympic, which was rammed by the British cruiser Hawke, report that the vessel suffered extensive injuries below the water line. The hole in the hull was found to be much bigger than that above. This was due to the shape of the Hawke's ram, which was especially designed to sink ships.

The damage done to the cruiser's hull was found to be very serious below the water line. It was estimated that twenty feet of the cruiser's bow will have to be replaced.

MEIJI GAKUIN DESTROYED Leading Presbyterian Mission School in Tokyo Burned. Tokyo, September 21.—The Meiji Gakuin, the leading Presbyterian mission school in Tokyo, was destroyed by fire last night.

The academic department of the Meiji Gakuin, according to the statement issued in 1909, had 380 students in attendance. There was twenty-four teachers in the school. The school is under the control of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

DEFENDS VETOES OF TARIFF BILLS Taft Insists That There Must Be Scientific Revision. MEASURES WERE BADLY PREPARED He Believes Their Results Would Have Been Disastrous to Industries Concerned. Lays Annexation Bogie and Talks of Reciprocity Pact With Canada.

Reasons for Vetoes

WOOL BILL.

Nothing to show effect of bill upon the wool or woolen industry, which might be disastrously affected.

FREE LIST BILL.

Misleading as to its effect, and would produce such a confusion as seriously to interfere with the administration of the tariff act.

COTTON BILL.

So hastily was the bill thrown together, especially in the chemical schedule, that the most ludicrous results were reached.

Kalamazoo, Mich., September 21.—President Taft brought to a close his four-day swing through Michigan here to-night and headed for the West. His last day in Michigan found the President speaking and visiting in Battle Creek and Kalamazoo. The Grand Rapids address was one of the President's set speeches on the tariff and his vetoes of the wool, cotton and free list bills; in Battle Creek he talked of Canadian reciprocity and laid the annexation bogie, and wound up the day here with a speech on peace and arbitration.

In every town visited to-day there were the same crowds, eager to see the President, that he has encountered everywhere through the State. The speech in Grand Rapids was delivered in a drizzling rain from a stand erected in Campau Square, but several thousand people listened attentively, in spite of the discomfort. In Battle Creek the President talked to the largest crowd so far on his trip. Senator Townsend, of Michigan, introduced the President, estimated that there were 40,000 people packed in the square before the platform, and others more conservative put it at 5,000. The address to-night was made at a banquet in the New Burdick Hotel.

First on Reciprocity. The President's speech at Battle Creek was the first he has made on reciprocity since the Canadian Parliament was prorogued several months ago. He made it in a room where reciprocity could have no effect upon the Canadian elections, the President felt that he had no right to discuss that question. Mr. Taft explained at some length the meaning of the treaty, which he declared was nothing but a trade pact, though which there was not even a remote possibility of annexation of the Dominion by the United States. He said that the accusation that this government had resorted to trickery or had played unfairly in order to gain reciprocity was without foundation.

"I know," said the President, "that some irresponsible newspapers have called me a trickster and a swindler, and say I in some way deceived or played unfairly with the ministers of Canada to secure the treaty. Well, I am not conscious of it, and I don't believe they are. There was not any trick about it. The cards were laid on the table."

"They say we want to annex Canada. Phew!" said the President, laughing. "Gentlemen, my experience in this government has taught me that we have territory enough without enlarging our borders. Canada is our good neighbor, and along her border line of 4,000 miles there is not a gun or fort or a battleship worthy of the name. They have their troubles; we have ours. I can say for one that the talk of those on the other side who say that the trade treaty was to facilitate annexation is 'hoax'."

Had No Fear of Result.

The President said that the test of reciprocity would come in six months and that he had no fear of the result. "Let me make you a prophecy," he said. "I want to prophesy that in eighteen or fifteen months—and that will be about the time of the next general election—the effect of reciprocity, so far as the business of the farmer is concerned, will be so slight that it will form no part at all in the issues in discussion."

The President said that he favored the abolition of all custom houses on the border line of Canada, and wished that we had absolute free trade with the Dominion.

At the conclusion of his speech the President was taken around Battle Creek in an automobile. Before he went to the banquet in Kalamazoo to-night he reviewed the school children of the city, visited Kalamazoo College and Nazareth Academy, and participated in the corner-stone laying of the new Y. M. C. A. building. He left after the banquet for Peoria, Ill., where he spends to-morrow.

Defends His Vetoes. Grand Rapids, Mich., September 21.—President Taft made his first speech of his Western trip on the tariff and his vetoes of the wool, cotton and free list bills here to-day.

The President attacked the Democrats and insurgent Republicans in a practical certainty to end by general

STEEL TRUST MAY WIND UP AFFAIRS Voluntary Dissolution of Monster Corporation Is Reported. TASK IS TITANIC IN PROPORTIONS New Government Demands and Adverse Conditions of Business Said to Be Responsible for Move—Wickersham in Direct Charge of Negotiations.

New York, September 21.—It was reported to-day on excellent authority that the matter of dissolving and reorganizing the United States Steel Corporation is receiving the earnest attention of the Department of Justice and the legal representatives of the so-called "billion dollar trust." There is ground also for the assertion that the Steel Corporation is making a strenuous effort to meet the demands of the government, but by reason of the complexity of the situation, little headway has yet been made.

Informal conferences of prominent steel officials were held during the day, but no news of a definite character was obtainable from these sources. Chairman E. H. Gary declined to discuss the status of affairs, and Francis Lynde Stetson, the corporation's general counsel, would neither affirm nor deny the report that negotiations looking to a voluntary dissolution are in contemplation.

To those who have followed the operations of the United States Steel Corporation since its inception a decade ago, the work of disintegrating and reorganizing the largest industrial combination ever organized represents a task of titanic proportions. Many of the subsidiaries which helped to make up the corporation have lost practically all semblance of their original selves and, it is believed, it would be well-nigh impossible to restore original equities.

Large Part Water.

It is a matter of common knowledge that a large part of the \$500,000,000 common stock originally represented little more than bonuses or water. On the other hand, it has been admitted by government investigators that much of this inflated value had been replaced in recent years by moneys taken out of earnings. In fact, the report of the Department of Commerce and Labor practically has fixed upon a value of \$60 for the common shares because of the millions put into new construction, betterment, depreciation, etc.

Quite apart from the legal obstacles which are said to beset the path of the United States Steel Corporation, it is evident that trade conditions are distinctly adverse. For the last three months such business as the company has received has been at marked price concessions. This, of course, is equally true of the many independent companies, but the latter had a distinct advantage in the fact that their wage schedules were generally lower than those of the big corporation.

Intimate plans to put out from various quarters during the week point toward a "liquidation of labor" in steel and iron, beginning, perhaps, with the Steel Corporation. Officials of the latter company have issued no figures dealing with the extent of operations at the more important plants, but advices from Pittsburgh, Chicago and Cleveland indicate that business at those centers is smaller at this time than at any period since the first quarter of the year.

The common and preferred shares of the United States Steel Corporation were subjected to a severe attack in the stock market by reason of the various rumors affecting the corporation.

Negotiations Begun. Washington, D. C., September 21.—The big steel trust has begun preliminary negotiations with Attorney-General Wickersham for dissolution and reorganization along the lines laid down by the United States Supreme Court in the American Tobacco and Standard Oil decisions.

That is the biggest thing in trust-dom and in the financial world to-day, according to well-informed opinion officials and otherwise.

At the Department of Justice there is not a man, high or low, willing to admit that the trust is about to change its form of existence, but indirect statements carry the belief that this is a fact.

With the possible exception of Solicitor-General Lehman, who has been handling the case of the steel trust for a number of months, nobody here would know officially what the trust and Mr. Wickersham are doing in the embryonic period of a future agreement. Mr. Lehman is the head of the machinery for suits against the trusts. He is not the man to handle negotiations looking to an agreement for dissolution. Mr. Wickersham, at his summer home at Cedarhurst, L. I., is the man who is understood to be conducting the diplomatic end of the beginning of the demise of the steel trust.

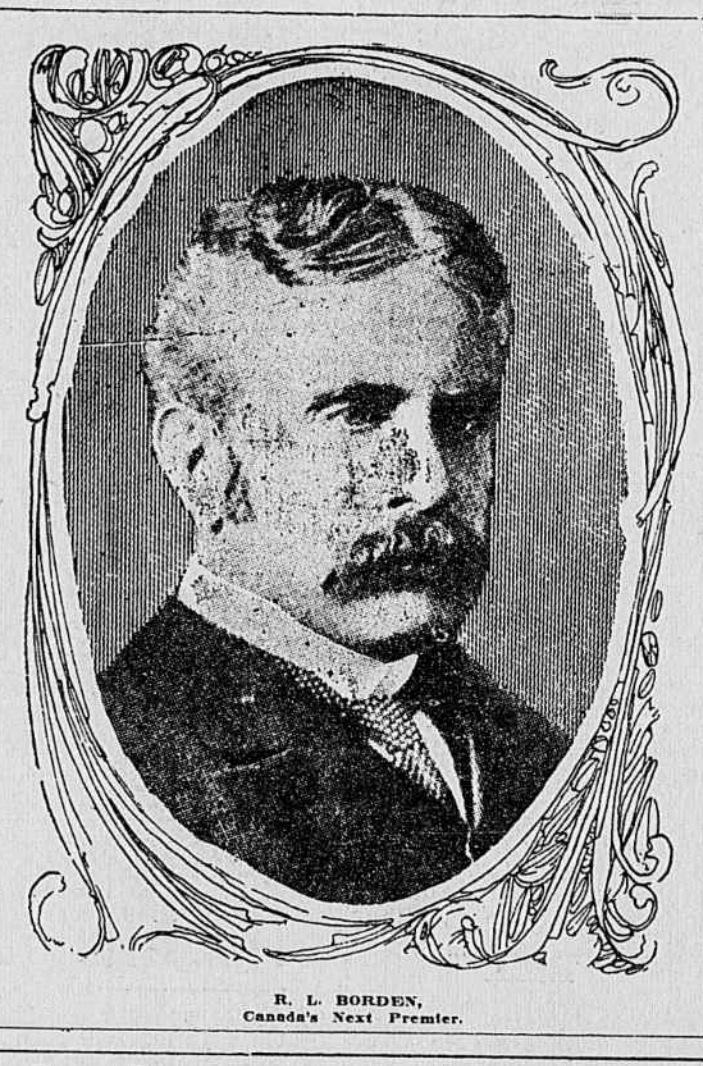
And Mr. Wickersham, with characteristic habit, is sitting so close that nothing is getting out from his section.

He may permit a small leak within a few days, but it will go no further probably than an admission that the steel trust is longed to live within the anti-trust laws.

Suits to Be Delayed.

It is at least certain that no attack upon the trust will be made in the courts for some weeks, pending the negotiations now regarded as certainly in progress to dissolve the trust. Officials of the trust became aware of the preparations for the filing of the suit, and started the diplomatic work that is practically certain to end by general

CANADIAN VOTERS DEFEAT RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT



R. L. BORDEN, Canada's Next Premier.

Great Disappointment to President Taft

"I have just been informed that reciprocity has failed in Canada. For me it is a great disappointment. I had hoped that it would be put through to prove the correctness of my judgment that it would be a good thing for both countries."

"It takes two to make a bargain, and if Canada declines we can still go on doing business at the old stand."—President Taft, when informed of reciprocity's defeat.

TAFT SMILES ON, DESPITE RESULT Deeply Disappointed Over Result of Elections in Canada. BUT HE'S A GOOD LOSER He Is Taken Completely by Surprise by Defeat of Reciprocity.

Kalamazoo, Mich., September 21.—President Taft heard the returns from the Canadian election here to-night while attending a banquet tendered him by the citizens of the city.

There was much speculation here to-night as to what effect the result of the election will have upon President Taft's reception in the insurgent and agricultural States, which he soon will visit, and where he has been bitterly opposed, because of his advocacy of the reciprocity pact.

The President unquestionably was taken completely by surprise, and this made his disappointment all the more bitter. The President received the returns from Canada through the Associated Press.

When the first returns began to come in, indicating that the Conservatives had made decided gains, Mr. Taft remained hopeful that the results in the western provinces would materially change the situation. As the Conservative victory continued to grow, however, he gave up all hope.

Mr. Taft proved a good loser, however, for when he rose to speak, his characteristic smile had not deserted him and he spoke in a happy vein for a few minutes preceding his more serious discussion of the arbitration treaties.

The President had confidently predicted to his friends as late as to-day that reciprocity would win in Canada. He had refrained from discussing the issue in any of his public utterances while the elections were pending in Canada, despite the pressure that had been brought to bear upon him since the beginning of his present tour. This afternoon at Battle Creek, however, with the assurance that whatever he might say could not be misconstrued, inasmuch as the Dominion polls were about to close, Mr. Taft launched into a reciprocity speech. He spoke with the confidence of one who believed victory to be in sight.

President Taft was deeply chagrined when the annexation bugaboo was brought into the discussion of reciprocity, and believes it had much to do with deciding the issue in Canada, the Opposition leaders having used it in every possible way.

Pact With United States Repudiated Overwhelmingly at Polls. LIBERALS BURIED UNDER LANDSLIDE Career of Sir Wilfrid Laurier Ended, and R. L. Borden Will Become Premier, While Policy of Closed Door Against This Country Will Be Inaugurated.

Montreal, September 21.—The Laurier government and reciprocity suffered an overwhelming defeat in the Canadian elections held to-day.

By a veritable political landslide the Liberal majority of forty-three was swept away and the Conservative party secured one of the heaviest majorities, upwards of fifty, that any Canadian party ever has had. Seven Cabinet ministers who had served with Premier Laurier were among the defeated candidates.

The Liberals lost ground in practically every province of the Dominion. Where they won, their majorities were small. Where the Conservatives won their majorities were tremendous. Ontario, the leading province of Canada, declared almost unanimously against the administration and against reciprocity. Robert L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, will shortly become the Prime Minister of Canada. He will be supported in Parliament by a working majority of members far more than ample for his purposes.

Closed Door Against United States.

The government defeat means that the Fielding-Knox reciprocity agreement, ratified by the American Congress in extra session, will not be introduced when the Twelfth Parliament assembles next month, and that a revised basis of trade with the United States, looking to closer commercial relations, will not be possible in the immediate future.

The Conservatives are committed to a policy of trade expansion within the empire and a closed door against the United States.

Although re-elected in two consecutive elections, the defeat of the Liberal party also means the retirement from public life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who for nearly two decades has directed the destinies of the Dominion. Several times during the bitter campaign, which preceded to-day's election, the government was the opposition's capture of two hitherto Liberal seats in Saskatchewan.

How the Various Provinces Voted.

The results at 10 o'clock to-night, with a few of the distant constituencies estimated, were:

Province.	Liberals.	Conservatives.
Ontario	33	70
Quebec	16	27
Nova Scotia	10	8
New Brunswick	8	5
Prince Edward Island	3	2
Manitoba	3	2
Saskatchewan	1	9
Alberta	7	8
British Columbia	0	6
Totals	81	131

Opposition majority, 50.

Glad to Lay Down the Premiership.

"There is no doubt that we have been decisively defeated," declared Sir Wilfrid Laurier early in the evening at Quebec to a group of friends who had gathered with him to hear the returns. "I gladly lay down the premiership, a burden which I have carried for fifteen years. We believed that in making the reciprocity arrangement we had done something which would be greatly to the benefit of the people of Canada. The electors have declared otherwise, and I bow to their decision."

The landslide was not expected by either side. The Liberals were confident that they would be returned by the people with an increased majority, for they believed that reciprocity would be most acceptable to the Canadian electors. While the Conservatives claimed that they would have a majority, they did not expect that it would be so large or that the general verdict of the country would be given so decisively against the government. They feared that reciprocity would prove popular with the farmers in Ontario and the farmers and fishermen of the maritime provinces. In Ontario especially the agricultural vote went almost solidly against reciprocity, and in the maritime provinces it did not prove to be the popular issue expected.

The farmers and fishermen of the East do not appear to have placed the high value upon the American market which was anticipated.

Seven Members Go Down to Defeat.

While Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister, was safe in two counties, the Conservatives made a great harvest of ministerial heads. Thirteen members of the Laurier Cabinet sought re-election, and seven of them were defeated. Minister of Finance Fielding and Minister of Customs Paterson, who made the reciprocity bargain with the United States, failed to win their elections; Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia; Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor; Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, and William Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, also went down to defeat. The Province of Quebec rejected one minister, British Columbia one, Nova Scotia two and Ontario three.

The ministers who survive the landslide are William Fuglesy, of New Brunswick, Minister of Public Works; Charles Murphy, of Ontario, Secretary of State; Frank Oliver, of Alberta, Minister of the Interior; Premier Laurier, Rudolph Lemieux, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Dr. H. S. Bland, Postmaster-General in the Province of Quebec. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, did not seek re-election, as he had decided to retire from public life, and Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who is a member of the Canadian Senate, was solicitor to go before the electors.

Jacques Bureau, Solicitor-General, who is regarded as a semi-member of the administration, was also defeated.

Popular Majority Is Overwhelming.

Although the majority of seats won by the Conservatives is over half a hundred, the popular majority against the government and reciprocity is even more overwhelming. Where Liberal seats were retained or won from the opposition it was generally done by an exceedingly small margin. The Conserva-